The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868. NU

WASHINGTON.

Another Shower of Bills in the House on the Finance Question.

Bill in Preparation for the Reorganization of the Territory of Wyoming.

Long List of Delinquent Revenue Officers Recommended for Dismissal.

General Burbridge's Letter Advising Against the Removal of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky.

The Illinois & Michigan Ship Canal Project Before the House Committee on Roads and Canals.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is expected to-day. Brigadier-General Burbridge has sent a long letter to General Howard giving reasons why, in his opinion, the Freedmen's Bureau should not be withdrawn from Kentucky on the 15th of next month, as proposed by General Howard's circular letter. Burbridge's letter, which is very able, is indorsed by General Grant. General Burbridge says that prior to the issuance of this circular the condition of things in that State, of which he is Assistant Commissioner, was evidently satisfactory. The freedmen were comparatively safe from outrage, the school work was progressing with happy results, the feeling of the people toward the freedmen was growing better daily, and there was every prospect that the Legislature would be found at last granting them the rights to testify in her courts, &c. All this, he says, is now changed. The circular order withdrawing the protection has emboldened the rebel element, and led them into a renewal of persecutions of freedmen. It is pronounced a victory over the general government, and as end of the efforts of Congress to give freedmen and white men equal rights in that State conferred by State laws. In many parts of the State it is openly declared that as soon as the bureau is removed the freedmen will not be allowed to go before the courts to make complaints, and will be punished as such complaints as they have already made. The General also says that the withdrawal of the troops will be a virtual abandonment of the work of establishing and maintaining the schools in the State. No colored schools can be kept up without protection from military power. Mr. McClure, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, during its services to the Emperor, received from him a gold medal. He has returned it to Napoleon, saying he will not be allowed to hold up an allegiance to the Southern traitors, and that the Freedmen's Bureau deserves the gratitude of all those who were endeavoring to secure constitutional liberty in Mexico.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the contest in Congress of the notorious John Morrow has had a salutary effect upon the people of the Pennsylvania Districts in that city. A prominent member of the Fourth Ward ringite council, who has been a supporter of Morrow, has declared that he will not support him for Congress, and will actively oppose his election. Another member of the Council has declared that he will do all in his power to defeat Morrow, and that he will not support him for Congress. Other members of the council have declared that they will not support Morrow, and that they will do all in their power to defeat him. The Democratic members of the Legislature have also declared that they will not support Morrow, and that they will do all in their power to defeat him. The Democratic members of the Legislature have also declared that they will not support Morrow, and that they will do all in their power to defeat him. The Democratic members of the Legislature have also declared that they will not support Morrow, and that they will do all in their power to defeat him.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE IS ISSUED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted), and every evening (Sundays excepted). THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for the South and West; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday, for the South and West and sent to the country part by steamer.

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The Gospel of Extermination.

Mason, of Virginia, once a rebel army, and always the embodiment of the utter heartlessness and brutal savagery of slavery, asserts that the question of reconstruction lies in a nutshell, and is simply this, whether the blacks shall be remanded to servitude or be put out of existence. To his mind these are the only alternatives for the negro—servitude or extermination; and he (Mason) is clearly of opinion that, in the present crisis, when the obstacles to returning the negro to slavery are rather stubborn, the shortest and best way is to exterminate. This lofty and magnanimous view of the white man's duty to the black; this generous and humane mode of disposing by one full swoop of an entire people is held by Mason to be not only strictly constitutional, but to be in harmony, in all points, with both law and Gospel. There is another plan proposed for the solution of this great question, How the blacks can be disposed of and the whites dwell forever in peace and prosperity? which differs widely from the Mason plan, inasmuch as the extermination is left entirely out, and in its place it is proposed to educate, elevate, and enfranchise the negro. Instead of knocking the poor black on the head and flinging him into the ditch, it is thought better to wake him up to a new life of citizenship and elevated manhood, and by this means make him to-day constrictive new strength and cohesion to the foundations of the State. But the method which Congress has devised to make men of the blacks, secure prosperity to the South, restore the Union on just and equal terms, and make the great republic the guard and defence of human rights, and staggering civilization, is denounced, both loudly and fiercely, as tyrannic, fanatic, and above all clearly unconstitutional.

One might suppose from the cry going up, from every rebel and Copperhead throat about the constitution, that it was some instrument devised with particular care and love and reverence by any man who had been unfortunate, or ignorant, or weak and down in the world, from ever getting up again; to forbid that justice and equal rights should ever be had by a wronged and down-trodden people should ever find an end to their long years of cruelty and outrage, and especially to ordain that no man who was once a slave should ever become free, or if free should ever be endowed with the rights and privileges of a free man, or ever have a chance to rise to a nobler civilization, and a better condition of life. All such base measures, and hopes, means and ways of progress as these, we are told, are absolutely forbidden by the constitution, and any one who should say that fundamental law knew what they were about, it is said, and is was made for the protection of those who would rob their fellow-men of their persons, their property and their rights; that it is a strong rock of defence for rebellion and a secure city of refuge for treason; that it proclaims the traitor with bloody hands to be just as good as the always loyal man, and to have just the same right to make the law for the nation and administer the government. This is the position as interpreted by rebels and Copperheads. It is, as held by them, the last strong hold of treason, and to touch a hair on the head of a traitor to be touched, but it gives the harg at license for extermination, if you only exterminate loyal southern men.

The Great Debate.

On Thursday last Senator Doolittle sought, by a speech, to purge the great Republican party, and get shoved, the country a carefully prepared oration, in which history and law and reason were perverted, without any reply. But the attempt failed. Trumbull promptly, without a moment's delay, followed the Wisconsin Senator, exposing his falsities, and repelling his arguments, and demonstrating beyond all question the constitutionality, wisdom and necessity of the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

There are some of the points made by Mr. Trumbull that serve as extinguishers upon the cheap Johnson logic of Mr. Doolittle. Briefly those may be stated thus:

1. If the Democratic party is the special champion of the constitution and the Union, and the Republicans are engaged in the destruction of both, it is somewhat remarkable that that party embraces, and at the South, contains exclusively, if those who for four years bore arms for the destruction of both the constitution and the Union and that the Republican party is composed exclusively of those who during that war fought for and in every possible to do offend and defended the constitution and the Union.

2. The country is not in danger. The constitution and the Union are in the same hands now that successfully defended both from six millions of Southern whites and their Northern allies, in the war again united as one Democratic party; and the same fidelity and patriotism that enabled the Republicans then to baffle the Democracy in arms will enable them to protect the country now against disarmed rebels and traitors.

3. The "military despotism" at the South is more nominal than real. It preserves the peace and enforces order. It is temporary; and if the President and the Democratic party would let them alone, the people of those States will release themselves from military rule by the election of governments and constitutions in harmony with that of the United States, and acceptable to the whole country.

4. The pretence that six millions of whites at the South are to be placed under the control of three millions of blacks is preposterous. The plain fact is that whites are in excess of the blacks in population in every State but South Carolina. In some States they have a majority of the registered vote, even if they have not in all it is no fault of the law, but of the Democratic party and the President, under whose advice these men who would rob their fellow-men of their persons, their property and their rights, that it is a strong rock of defence for rebellion and a secure city of refuge for treason; that it proclaims the traitor with bloody hands to be just as good as the always loyal man, and to have just the same right to make the law for the nation and administer the government. This is the position as interpreted by rebels and Copperheads. It is, as held by them, the last strong hold of treason, and to touch a hair on the head of a traitor to be touched, but it gives the harg at license for extermination, if you only exterminate loyal southern men.

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DES MOINES.

Few Personal Sketches of the Members of the Iowa House.

The Bill for a Reform School.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 16.

The Duke of Marlborough was not so far out of the way, after all, when he gave an estimate for some such wild old idea of Shakspeare's historical plays." It is a convincing commentary on the general stability of historical writers that we get the most of history from the poets and the romancers. This is not because they sit less, it is to be presumed, but because they put more life and blood, and general human nature into their works. The thousands of readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will, peradventure, be grateful for the correspondent from the Twelfth General Assembly of Iowa if he shall in some degree help the cramps of the class of writers last above mentioned, and surround the Legislature with the glow of romantic, and some of the interest which attaches to the diverse individuality of a large assemblage of men.

A FEW PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In a tolerably close view of the House of Representatives from a seat in the gallery, one could readily help noticing first Mr. Sanborn of Delaware; for the uncommonly tall form of this Radical Republican bounds up head and shoulders above the surrounding members, the enormous object in the rear of his turned face. Mr. Sanborn is not a talking member, but a keen observer and a hard worker. He is a successful man of business in one of our fine northern counties.

The next tallest man in the House is Mr. Adams, of the city of Burlington. But it is only when he rises, and not when he stands erect, that his great height is fully developed. It is a fine figure, and as handsome a specimen of Scotch, mixed with Yankee, as one could wish to see. He is a successful man of business, and one of the solid men of the State.

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Next in order of height is Mr. Hoxie, of Iowa. He has been three times in the House, more than thirty years, many years before there was any State of Iowa, and some time before there was even a Territory of that name. In the good olden time long ago, when the county seat of Burlington was the city of a mere hamlet, and the most of our now great commonwealth was an unsurveyed wild, it was customary for the citizens to carry arms, offensive and defensive. Those companies, signal irregularity of attire was in the fair. It was on account of this necessary custom that Mr. Adams and Mr. Hoxie acquired Edward of the Ethiopian melody—has to lace on the top of his head in the place where the hair ought to grow. The gentleman from Des Moines is one of the most influential merchants in the State, and having a fine mind well stored with general reading, and strengthened by long and experience, he will be a man of much influence.

Mr. Wilson of Rochester, the Chairman of the Ways and Means, is about the size of a fine manly form, with a head as handsome as the phrenologists could pronounce good. One looking at his profile from the left side would say that Mr. Wilson is one of the heavy thinkers of the country merchant, healthy and considerably fortunate in outdoor life. Though no orator in debate, he is commanding a leading seat in the House, and one of the best posted in all the affairs of the State.

The youngest member of the House is Mr. Stone, of De Soto County. He is only twenty-four years of age, and has a youthful appearance. He is a farmer, and has a fine, manly form, a rather fair, blue-eyed fusion of the North. He has seen most of the world for a fellow in the fifteen-to-fifty of the State, forming part of the ever memorable "Iowa Band," which marched and fought its way all through the late rebellious States against those low part politicians and cowardly. His condition is the profession of law, his avocation the successful driving of a mill he an excellent country newspaper. He has the reputation of being a fine public speaker, and a few remarks he made on the other day, upon the subject of impartial suffrage, in connection with the question of the right of the negro to testify in the courts, were listened to with marked attention. His constituency is composed largely of Mormons, and he is not in sympathy with their peculiar views. Prince Napoleon, etc., to pedrool, and the Mormons are very superior young persons, to be sure, especially the men, and often of much intelligence and force of character, but they are not in the habit of feeding their wives with the spoon of fashion. Mrs. Harrington was not long in discovering that the Mormon women were always ready to do the washing, which this new branch of sport is likely to be the case, a fate not less unhappy than their forms were heavily burdened with the weight of their children. Mr. Harrington is a man of much force of character, and will be a leading member of the House.

Mr. Dungan, of Jefferson County, is one of the solid men of the State, and a leading gentleman of twenty-five years, will be a leading member of the House. He is a man of much force of character, and will be a leading member of the House.

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

THE CITY.

BARROW'S BALM.—We are requested to state that the number of barrels of ale, beer and porter sold from Barrow's Brewery during 1867 was 90,324, instead of 18,507, as stated yesterday.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB LECTURE.—The Tariff is the series of lectures before the Caledonian Club of Cook County will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Duncan, of Evanston, in the club hall this evening. The subject of the lecture will be, "Permanence of character."

LECTURE AT THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—This evening a lecture will be delivered by Mr. A. E. Kinney, at the Washingtonian Home, No. 324 West Madison street. The public are invited to be present.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John P. Bruce, editor of the *Democrat*, of Virginia City, Montana Territory, is at present in this city. The district in which he resides is one in which trade is being rapidly developed, and he affords a valuable opportunity to our business men to cultivate.

CURSED BE CANAAN.—This is the suggestive subject upon which "Rusby," which is Professor, will discourse in his characteristic style on Thursday evening at Library Hall. A crowded house will undoubtedly greet this eccentric political preacher of contraries.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—The Committee of Arrangements for the "Protection of Naturalized Citizens," as reported, assemble at No. 104 LaSalle street this evening at 7 o'clock, for the exercise of important business with regard to the bill for the protection of naturalized citizens now pending in Congress, and for completing unfinished matters.

OUT OF DANGER.—Lyman Barnard, the young man who was fearfully killed on Saturday by being run over near the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, was yesterday considered out of danger. We are informed by Dr. Hill, attending surgeon of the railway team, as well as by Mr. Sutcliffe, the owner of the runaway team, as that gentleman remained every day during a part of the time, and promised to do all that might be required.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The annual meeting of the academy will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the new building, No. 205 Wabash avenue, when the annual address of the President and the reports of the other officers will be read, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. It is earnestly desired that every member of the academy be present on this occasion.

A WICKED DEVIL.—James O'Hara and Harriet Williams were yesterday arraigned before the Police Court, charged with adultery. It appears that O'Hara, several months since, deserted his wife, who now lives in the West Division, and took up his abode with the woman Williams, who is a house on Sherman street. The arrest was ordered by O'Hara's wife, who has since obtained a divorce. The accused were bound over for trial in the sum of $300 each.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Some three or four years ago a number of prisoners confined in the Joliet Penitentiary effected their escape. Late on Saturday evening Detective Reeves, of this city, came upon one of these fellow named Matthew Ryan, alias John Fox, who was serving an eight years' term for counterfeiting. The subject of the lecture will be, "Formation